

III. REMARKS

The basic idea of the present invention is to make it possible to measure the antenna matching by measuring a distance of an object close to the antenna (page 12, lines 29 to 32), or by examining the position of the keypad cover to a wireless communication device (page 13, lines 28 to 38). Consequently, the invention is based on the idea that if the antenna matching is poor, less power is radiated from the antenna and, in a corresponding manner, more power is returned. Because the quality of the antenna matching may vary even to a great extent, by the effect of external factors, the invention provides a possibility to match the antenna with the respective environment in such a way that as great a portion of the power generated by the driving electronics of the antenna as possible is made to radiate from the antenna. As one result, the power consumption of the device is reduced (page 4, lines 20 to 31).

Sroka et al. discuss antenna matching by using the reflection coefficient to determine the reactance of the coupler (column 4, lines 15 to 33). The reflection coefficient is calculated by dividing the signal strength reflected from the antenna by the signal strength input from the antenna. Sreka et al. completely fails to disclose or suggest the distance measuring concept now recited in all independent claims.

Thus the rejection of claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 12 and 13 under 35 USC 102 on Sroka should be withdrawn.

Terk et al. disclose an adjustable antenna for a television. Terek et al. discloses an IR receiver and an IR transmitter which

are only used for selecting a channel on the TV. The microprocessor tunes the impedance of the antenna circuit such that it is optimal for the selected channel. The IR receiver and IR transmitter of Terk et al. are not used to measure distance. Neither does Terk et al. teach that these IR devices could be used for measuring distances. Therefore, claims 7 and 8 are not obvious under 35 USC 103 on Sroka in view of Terk et al since even if these references are combined, the result is not the present invention.

Tamura presents a method and an apparatus for solving the same problem as the present applicant has: the matching of the antenna in the device is changed by the effect of the environment, in this case by the effect of closing the cover of the device (column 1, lines 65 to 68, and column 2, lines 1 and 2 and 34 to 39). Consequently, the method of Tamura is focused on examining the position of the cover and on changing the antenna matching accordingly. There is no disclosure of the distance measuring concept.

Thus the rejection of claims 9, 14 and 15 under 35 USC 103 over Sroka in view of Tamura should be withdrawn.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

A check in the amount of \$110.00 is enclosed for a 1 month extension of time and additional claim fees. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

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June 24, 2003

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